FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

Train on the B. and O. Railroad Thrown Bown an Embankment,

Sixteen Persons Injured, but None Fatally The Accident Caused by a Misplaced Switch-Au Indianapolis Lady Among the Injured.

PHYSELEO, Pa., Nov. 12, - A frightful wreck occurred at the Blue Stone quarry, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, at 7 o'clock this morning. Train No. 12-the through express from Baltimore to Pittsburg, consisting of a sleeper, two coaches, two baggage and one express car-ran into a misplaced switch and was completely wrecked. The sleeper rolled over the embankment into the Youghiogheny River. The other cars were upset, and the whole train was detached from the engine. persons were injured, but were killed outright. The names of the injured are: Hon. C. E. Boyle, member of Congress, from the Fayette District Hon. John Dowling, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twentythird District; I. N. McJilter, Esq., legal agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Company; Hon. E. H. Bigler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District; J. Joy, Boston, foot hurt; John Sheridan, Piedmont, right arm cut; B. Sharns, New York, right hand and back hurt slightly: Mrs. W. L. Wells, Indianapolis, leg sprained; Charles Hirsch, New York, shoulder hurt and scalp wound: F. W. Young, New York, back and leg sprained: Joseph E. Dallan, Brooklyn, hands cut: Mrs. Lucy Moffiatt, Sewickley, Pa., believed to be injured internally: Mrs. Dyer. Pittsburg, back sprained and head bruised; F. McGraw, badly cut; unknown man, hands burned.

None of the wounded are believed to be dangerously injured, unless it is Congressman Boyle, whose condition is not known, but believed to be serious. J. P. McJilton's ankle was badly sprained and Collectors Dowling and Bigter slightly bruised. The report of the wreck reached this city

about 9 o'clock this morning, and caused

great excitement. As it was known that many prominent men of this city were expected on the train. The accident disarranged the telegraph wires and it was after 10 o'clock before the following particulars of the accident were The express was about lifteen minutes late when it reached the place where the wreck occurred at Blue Stone quarry, the track makes a sharp turn around the river a short distance back from the banks. There is a switch at the commencement of the curve. Whether some one had left the switch open or not is not yet ascertained. The officials of the road say that it was tampered with, evidently with the object in view of causing a wreck. Had the switch been open, the train would have gone into it all right, and could have been stopped before any damage had been done. As it was, the train could go on neither track. The result was that the engine dashed along the ties, tearing up the track and causing the coaches and sleeper to break loose and dash on over the embankment in the wildest confusion. The sleeper rolled over and over, and stopped with its side lying in the bed of the river, thirty feet below. The two passenger coaches stopped at the water's edge. The baggage car went into the water. There were many passengers on board. The scene that followed was one that beggard description. The cries of the injuried and maimed were heard from every ear; frightened passengers sprang from windows and struggled with each other to escape from the rolling cars; wails of pain were heard from some who had been caught and held within the wreck. Those who escaped without injury were too startled for

gan the rescue. A messenger was sent to Connellsville for medical assistance, and in a short time a corps of physicians were sent to the scene upon a special train. After dressing the wounds of the injured they were removed to the hotels at Connellsville, where they received every attention that could be given them by the milroad company.

a time to render assistance. Then they be-

The wreck raised great excitement in Connellsville, and for hours afterward people hurried to the scene of the accident. track was blockaded and torn up so badly that no trains got through until this after-

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Ex-Chief Justice Vincent's Letter to President Cleveland-Exports of Domestic Catttle and Hogs-Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Ex-Chief Justice William A. Vincent, of New Mexico, before leaving Washington on the 6th inst., wrote to the President a letter, of which the following copy is now furnished for publica-

Washington, D. C., November 5, 1885. Sin-I desire in this formal way to call your attention to the facts and circumstances connected with my appointment to, and summary suspension from, the high and honorable office of Jus-tice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, and Judge of the First Judicial District

I did not solicit the appointment to the office of Chief Justice, but while I was on a business trip to Europe last spring, the entire Bar of the Judi cial District, the delegate in Congress, and many leading citizens of New Mexico, joined in a request for my appointment, and after a careful exas a lawyer, you saw fit to give me the position immediately returned to the United States, and held court every day, until, summa-rily and without a hearing, suspended by you. Receiving the telegram of October 11, which informed me I had been suspended, I sent you a dispatch asking you the cause of my sus-pension, and that I be given a hearing, as there would be no courts for ten weeks, and there was no necessity for immediate action. You have the same request, and it has been necessary to me to visit Washington to learn the cause of my suspension and why I was not, before final action was taken. urnished with a statement of the charge against me and permitted to answer whether guilty or not guilty. Although I could not learn what had been charged against me, I knew there was no act in either my public or private life which would not bear the light of a searching investigation. My effort has been, and now is, to secure an investigation of all official acts and doings. I telegraped you on the 15th, asking for a hearing, but no reply was received. On the 20th and 21st of October I had the following telegraphic correspondence

with the Attorney General: SANTA Fr. N. M., Oct. 20. To the Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General,

Washington, D. C .: Can I have your permission to start for Washington Wednesday afterooon? Plense answer immediately. WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 9:50 a. m.

To Hon. William A. Vincent, Santa Fe: I have no permission to give, as your suspen-sion by the President is absolute. Your successor will be appointed within a day or two.

A. H. Garland, Attorney General.

SANTA FR. N. Mex., Oct. 20. To Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C .: Atttorney General Garland informs me my sus-

pension is absolute, and I carnestly protest against such summary action, without even a bearing, whereby my reputation is ruined forever, and appeal to your sense of manhood and I rested,

justice for a hearing to show that I have been an upright Judge. I can reach Washington h four days and refute any charges against me. Wil you not suspend further action until my arrival. Business can not suffer, as there are no courts for ten weeks. Please answer to-day.
William A. Vincent.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20. Hon. William A. Vincent, Santa Fe: The dispatch of the Attorney General was approved by me, and the same will be adhered to, because, upon the conceded facts, we are con-vinced that the change is demanded.

GROVER CLEVELAND. SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 21.

To Grover Cleveland, President, Washington: The full facts are not before you, I have sent them to the Attorney General by mall to-day. I am not fighting for the office, but my good name. Please read my statement on its arrival.

W. A. VINCENT. Did I ask for more than was fair? Do my dis-patches read as though I had anything to conceal The same night I received your telegram I starte or this city, and since my arrival have examined all papers in relation to my case at the Executive Mansion, the office of the Attorney General and the Department of the Interior, including the General Land Office. The sole charge against me is that preferred by Mr. Fishback, of Indiananancly, the appointment of Stephen W. Dorsey as one of five commissioners to select jurors for Colfax County, and that was ma under the impression that he was select jurers for the United States Court. other papers on file are testimonials and indorse ments of my character as a man, my fairness and ability as a Judge, and general approval of my course while on the Bench. No man could desire stronger indorsements than I have in the paper on tile, many, and perhaps the most important, or which were filed since my suspension. You have assured me that it has not been even intimated that I am not honest as a man, that I am not hon est as a Judge. Attorney General Garland and Secretary Lamar have assured me of this in even stronger terms. Since it is not charged that I am not honest or incompetent, you must know that a great wrong and injustice has been done me. You have not and could not know the rea-ons which induced me to appoint Mr. Dorsey. It would only have been fair, and it was due me to have waited until my explanation was made, as I only asked a delay of four days before you appointed my successor. Mr. Dorsey was appointed a jury commissioner for the folic sing reasons: There have been for many year anumber of turbulent spirits in Colfax county the have continually tomented trouble. Last spring the Sheriff, in attempting to make an arrest, was shot, and so badly wounded that he is still confined to his bed. Shortly after this occurrence one of the guilty parties was arrested and placed in the jail at Springer, the county seat of Colfax County. A number of his associates attempted to release him from the jail. and in a riot which followed three men were killed. Remarkable as it may seem, a large num ber of the prominent and influential citizens sus-tained the parties who had made the attack upon the jail, and it was necessary to call in the United States regular troops from Fort Union to quall the riot and preserve the peace. This trouble renewed old feuds, created some years ago, when on account of similar troubles it was necessary to annex Colfax County to Taos County for judicial purposes, and the feeling between all classes of people was more bitter than I can describe, or you can imagine. In addition to this there is a continual war in New Mexico between the sheep and cattlemen in regard to range and water rights. When our court convened in Colfax County last September, there were les criminal

eases on the docket, and during that time over 100 more indictments were found, many, if not most of them growing out of the trouble to which I have referred. Where there had been so much feeling, it was, of course, difficult to obtain a fai and I realized that the task of selecting Ju ess know, the New Mexico statutes provide that the commission to select jurers shall consist of the District Judge, the Probate Judge of the county, and three Commissioners appointed by the District Judge, the latter having the right to elect any one proposed by any Commissioner.

I have always had a Republican on the commission to prevent the possibility of having a po litical jury, and divided the commissioners b tween the Mexicans and Americans, so that me feeling might be avoided. The Probate Judge was a Maxican and a Republican. I had never met him, but it was represented to me that his sympathies were inclined towards the sheep wners. Juan Garillo, the other Mexican on the ocrat, a Mexican, and had been identified with the mining interests.

A. C. Burnham had impressed me favorably or ecount of his intelligence, and was selected be-ause he was a Democrat and one of the few who had no sympathy with any contending factions Ex-Senator Dorsey bad taken no part in the troubles referred to, was the leading Republican of the county, and probably the laindividual cattle owner. He had his efforts to harmonize conflicts between sheep and cattlemen, and was in reality the representative cattleman and peace-maker in the county, in addition to being man of wealth, and, in consequence, interested in the good order of the county. I considered al of the matters very carefully, and it seemed to me, after consideration, that it would be a wise and discreet thing to appoint him. I did not do so, however, until after consultation with Colonel William Breeden, the Attorney General of the Territory, who had charge of the criminal cases. Mr. Frank Springer, a prominent lawyer of the Territory, and Colonel Richard W. Webb, the Clerk of my Court. They all agreed that his ap-pointment was the best that could be made, and etermined upon it for the reason that we could not think of another resident of the county, Republican in politics, so free from local compileations of whose judgment would be so valuable in the selection of jurors to try the many criminal cases on the docket. The same day I desired to appoint Mr. Dorsey he happened to be in the court-room. I called him and administered the oath, and the Commissioners selected the jury for the next term term. This ore, and then only for a moment. Some time a me to join them in a trip to Mr. Dorsey's ranch, bu

did not occupy an hour, and I am prepared to prove that the juries for the next term are the best that Colfax County has ever had. In regard to my personal relations with Mr. Dorsey, I can say that I had never seen Mr. Dorsey but once be as Mr. Dorsey was ill all the time we were there, had no conversation with him. In appointing Mr. Dorsey, it did not occur to me that the facwould have any effect upon National politics, or the general policies of your administration. This view of the case never entered my mind. The preservation of the peace and good order of the county was alone considered. Mr. Fishback, of indiana, who preferred the charge of appointing Mr. Dorsey against me, may be a very reputable man, but he is brother-in-law to a very danger ous, violent incendiary, named O. P. McMains, who resides in New Mexico, and has been convicted of murder there, although he escaped punishment upon a technicality. have filed with the Attorney General a certifie transcript of his trial and convection with all the evidence given at the trial, and from which you can see that the murder was not only

cowardly but cruel in the extreme. During the September term of the court I decided two causes against McMains at which he was very much incensed. Doubtless be caused his brother-in-law. Fishback, to prefer the charges, which resulted in my suspension. In conclusion, Mr. President, I earnestly request that you will cause, through agents of your own choosing, the most searching investigatio into my whole conduct in Mexico, whether as citizen of Judge, and that should you hereafter t satisfied, as you must be when fully informed that I have been faithful to the sacred trust confided to me, you will do me that justice which you alone can do, and which your high sense of honor and fairness will dictate. I have the honor to be

very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WH. A. VINCENT, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC CATTLE AND HOGS, The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total value of the exports of do- city is at work carrying the strewn furnimestic cattle and hogs as follows: October, 1885, \$6,806,008; October, 1884, \$7,478,030; Thousands of people hunt the burned disten months ended October 31, 1885, \$78,826,-074; ten months ended October 31, 1884, \$77, months ended October 31, 1885, \$86,062,086; for 1884, \$83,468,218; dairy products, six months ended October 31, 1885, \$7,597,437; ter 1884, \$10,967,467.

Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15 .- A dispatch to the Commercial Gazette from Terre Haute, Ind. says that last night George T. Harmon, aged twenty-three, shot and instantly killed Wesley Carpenter, aged seventeen, about twelve miles south of here. Carpenter is half-witted, and had been making his home with Harmon, reports of undue intimacy between the boy and Mrs. Harmon caused the husband to commit the murder. He also endeavored to provide intimediate length to provide the poorer victims. Already the rich men of the city and the well to do, even those who have lest their elegant mansions, have determined to look after and provide for the poorer people, and Galveston will commit the murder. He also endeavored to probably make no appeal to the outside kill his wife, but as he was intoxicated she managed to escape. The murderer was ar-

A MASS OF FLAME.

Fifty-two Blocks in Galveston, Texas, Swept Away by Fire.

A Tract a Mile and a Half Long and a Third Wide Devastated Seven Hundred Dwellings Burned.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 13 .- At 4 o'clock this morning the most destructive fire in the history of Galveston broke out in a small foundry and car repairing shop on the north side of Avenue A, known as the Strand, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. A fierce gale from the the north was blowing at the time, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity to both of the adjoining buildings, one being a grocery store and the other a humble dwelling. In a twinkling the long fiery tongue had crossed the street and two more dwellings were in flames, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. At this moment the fire department got two streams going, but they were of no avail. The heat became so intense that the firemen had to abandon their position. A general alarm was sounded. In half an hour two blocks were burning fiercely, and by 3 o'clock every one saw that a great conflagration was upon the city. People for squares around on every side of the burning blocks became panic-stricken, and the piercing cries of frightened women could be heard above the hourse din of the fire and the mournful wind. At 3:30 the fire had leaped three blocks distant from its starting point, but in a perfectly straight line, being confined to the blocks bounded by Sixteenth

and Seventeenth streets. About 4 o'clock the fire began to spread to the east and to the west of Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The wind rose to a gale and pandemonium reigned. For a time it seemed as though the entire eastern half of the city was doomed. The fire spread rapidly to the southward, licking up the blocks of elegant residences hastily abandoned by their inmates. By 5 o'clock it had reached Broadway, which threads the center of the island, running east and west.

At 7 o'clock the wind gave signs of dying away and shortly after began to shift, then to decrease. By 8 o'clock only a fair breeze was blowing, but by this time the fire had eaten its way to avenue O, where, at ! o'clock, it seemed to exhaust itself, and the firemen coming up, checked its further ravages at this point, or within two blocks o

The burned district covers fifty-two blocks, seven of which are not swept entirely clean. It is sixteen blocks in depth and averages a width of three blocks. From the house tops the smoking burned district resembles a huge, black, half-opened fan lying across the island, from the bay nearly to the gulf. The island at that point is nineteen blocks, or one mile and a quarter wide. The fire started on the north side of avenue A. better known as "The Strand," which is one block from the bay, and it stopped within two blocks of the gulf. Sixteenth street i nine blocks west of the extreme inhabitable end of the island, the first resident street being Sixth. From avenue A to avenue D the tire was confined to the strip bounded on the east by Sixteenth street, and on the west by Seventeenth street.

The business part of the city begins at Twentieth street and runs west ten blocks. This outline locates the fire, which began to spread after it had passed avenue A.

By the time it had reached avenue I, Broadway, it was sweeping nearly three blocks in width from the west side of Eleventh street to the east side of Fourteenth street. About 300 houses were burned which were occupied by fully 500 families. From avenue A to avenue E for four quares, the burned dwellings were occupied almost entirely by the poorer classes, and several families were crowded in a single house in this strip.

From avenue E, however, the burned district included the wealthiest and most fashionable portion of the city. One hundred elegantly furnished mansions are in ruins. Many of these residences had beautiful gardens attached, and the moneyed loss does not represent over one-half their value.

All manner of estimates are to be heard at this time. The City Assessor says the taxable value of the awellings burned was \$650,-000. This makes the probable actual value of the property \$1,500,000, which perhaps represents the loss in money. The insurance is estimated at \$600,000, although some insurance men who have walked over the district place the insurance at \$800,000.

So far as can be learned not a single accident occurred. The scenes during the progress of the fire were simply frightful-so filled with misery and horror that whoever witnessed it must bear its vivid impress for a lifetime. The wind rose to a screaming gale in the vicinity of the fire and swept through the burning belt in a terrible whirl, carrying millions of live cinders high up in the air and raining them down a mile distant over the wooden city and its panic-stricken inhabitants. The entire east end of the city scarcely contains a brick dwelling. All is wood-Texas pine-and it burns with an indescribable fury. Five minutes after a house had caught it would be wrapped in one mighty flame.

The alleyways and streets for ten squares on either side of the burning belt were filled with blanched faces of hopeless men, women and children, who could do nothing in such a gale but crouch down for shelter and watch the flames lick up the fruits of a lifetime of labor. Although the victims comprise a number of the wealthiest residents of the city, whose individual wealth runs up near the millions, yet the great majority of those burned out lose the better portion of their fortunes or their little all. Some families saved a good deal of furniture, others are left with only the clothes on their backs, so confident were they that the fire would not reach them. The loss in personal and household property can never be estimated, and is not included in the previous estimates of the

The hotels are filled with homeless people and a Citizens' Committee is now at work appointing families to rooms and premises vacated for their use. Every vehicle in the valuable keepsakes or jewelry, hoping to find something left, but all is as bleak and barren as a desert.

Even the huge wooden water tanks and sences and sidewalks and telephone poles are burned to white ashes. Business is entirely suspended. The calamity is so great that mer choke with tears in speaking of it. Some score of sick people were hurriedly removed during the conflagration and many women are reported prostrated by the terrible excitement. A meeting of citizens is now in progress at the Cotton Exchange about to provide immediate relief for the poorer victims. Already the rich men of the city and the well to do, even

Following closely on the heels of the great | would not accept his plea, a strike, which inflicted a monied loss on the special jury to test his sanity,

business men of Galveston of Tully \$400,000, this calamity is the climax to the woes and sore afflictions of this city. With the excep-tion of half a dozen grocery stores and the iron and car repairing foundry where the fire originated, no places of business were

INDIANAPOLIS WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Insurance agents are now going over their policies, and it is hoped that by night they will have completed the insurance list. Telegrams of sympathy and offers of aid are already pouring in from sister cities in

LAID AWAY. Funeral Services Over the Remains of John McCullough.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 .- A gnard of honor, composed of members of the Philadelphia section of the benevolent Order of Elks. watched over the remains of John McCullough during the night, and this morning at 8 o'clock the doors of St. George's hotel, giving entrance to the spacious room in which the body laid, were thrown open and the public admitted. Amongst the throng were many faces familiar to the patrons of the theater, but there were enough men in other walks of life to demonstrate that John Me-Cullough counted as many friends out of his protession as he did in it. The small stage was hidden almost by the floral offerings which were flanked with ferns and palms. The coffin rested upon a catalaque immediately in front of the stage. Several floral pieces rested upon the casket lid, the most affecting of which was a simple bunch of white flowers and smilax, left by a little girl whom no one knew. This was the in scription on the plate of the casket lid 'John H. McCullough. Died November 8 1885, in his fifty-third year." On the out side of the half on Thirteenth street such a crowd was collected that enven the steady stream of people which circulated through the hall did not seem to diminish it. It is estimated that nearly 8,000 people looked upon the features of the dead actor, and that fully 10,000 failed to gain admission. The family of the dead actor occupied a bench at the head of the hall nearest the coffin. It was after 11 o'clock when the solemn services began. Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter read selections from the Holy Scriptures. The portions selected were two chapters from the 90th psalm and the 15th chapter of I. Corinthian. Then the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung by Miss Bertina Ricci. When the last strains of the sweet music died away, Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh made a touching prayer. When this was over, Mr. W. H. Morton sang a solo, I

After Toiling Cometh Rest." Rev. Robert Hunter, of the Kensington Presbyterian Church, made the first address. I pon conclusion of the exercises at the hall the remains were given in charge of the Phil-adelphia sections of the B. P. of Elks, who, in conjunction with their brethren from New York, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities, escorted them to Monument Cemetery. where, after performing the impressive rites of the Order, the remains were consigned to the vault, where they will rest for

LABOR'S LOOM. Two Thousand Workmen Thrown Out of Employment in New York.

the present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.-The Sun says: Abou 2,000 workmen will be thrown out of employment to-night by the stoppage of work in the cigar fac tories of Straiton & Storm. The firm has had no trouble with its employes for more than a year, and its shop was recently organized in due form as a union shop, but the boycott put on its cigars nearly a year and a half ago has not been taken off. George Storm recently addressed the leading union men at work in his factories, members, he Unions, asking them if they knew why the boycott was continued. He says that they replied that they were as much in the dark as he, and that they would try and find out. As they did not succeed the firm determined to find out by foreing its employes to a personal interest in the matter. "Our men must find out, why they are being punished by their own friends." said last night. "We pay the highest wages and employ only Union men. We can afford to sus-pend work now, for we have a large stock on hand, but we would not suspend if we were not boycotted. The suspension will probably continue only a few weeks, but it will be longer if we do not get some good reason for the boycotting. If the Knights of Labor are at the bottom of it, we would like to know it, and also why they are barming their fellow we kmen. has been suggested that competing manufacturer may be the cause of the trouble. I don't believe it. Adolph Strasser, President of the Interna-tional Union, published a card not long ago inmenting that we were still boveotted Vincent W. W. Woytisek, formerly Secretary of the Progressive Cigarmakers, said last night the many of the members of that union were Knights of Labor, and at their instance the Knights of Labor had taken up the original boycott. This action had never been reversed.

A MARRIED MAN

"Fiddles" Himself Into the Affections of Newport Belle and Elopes With Her.

Boston, Nov. 14.-Miss Lizzie Caswell, one of the belles of Newport, has been missing from her house since Wednesday. Her aged father and mother have had three detectives looking for her constantly. They found to-day that she is in Boston with Oscar J. Ball, who fiddled himself into her affections last summer, when he was a member of the orchestra at the Ocean House in Newport. Mr. Ball is handsome and Miss Caswell is a flirt. She be gan to coquette with him during the balls she attended at the hotel "just for fun." Then she used to meet him during the intermissions, in dark rooms of the veranda. The next step was afternoon appointments in secluded nooks of the seaside rocks. When she found out that Ball was a married man with two children, who had separated from his wife, she had become too much infatuated to drop him. After Ball came away she wrote long letters to him. He went to Newport last week and staved several days. Miss Caswel is supposed to have come away with him. He parents are heartbroken and Newport society awfully scandalized, as much by the fact that Bal is a musician, as that she cloped with a married

An Astounded Judge, SYCAMORE, Ill., Nov. 12 .- James Young, the convict sent to the Penitentiary for ten years, seven months ago, from Carroll Countrict, looking among the smoking ruins for ty, and who confessed to the murder of Hiram P. Allen, a retired farmer of Sandwich, on the night of February 14, 1880, was brought into court yesterday, and in response to the usual interrogatories pleaded guilty. On being asked by Judge Killom if he understood the full import of his plea, and that he was liable to be hanged, Young replied that he was fully aware of it, and persisted in pleading guilty. "Then, sir," said the Judge, "the Court must say this is among the most astounding cases on record. The idea of a man coming here and entering this plea is almost beyond belief, and the Court will not enter the plea of guilty until he has taken some measures to ascertain regarding your sanity and see whether you are responsible for your acts." Young protested that he knew what he was about and wished to write out a statement, but Judge Killom would not accept his plea, and will call a

MARINE DISASTERS. Forty-Eight Lives Lost in the Wreck of

the Steamer Algoma.

Graphic Account of the Terrible Scenes Before and After the Wreck, by a

Passenger-A Schooner Goes Down.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 10 .- A terrible marine disaster, resulting in the drowning of forty-eight persons and the loss of one of the most valuable passenger steamers on the lake, was reported last night when the steamer Athabasca arrived. On board the Athabasca were Captain James Moore, commander of the Canada Pacific Railway steamer Algoma, two passengers and eleven of her crew. They were all that were left of the sixty-two persons that sailed for this port from Owen Sound on the Algoma last

The following are the survivors: W. J. Hull and W. B. McArthur, of Meotord, Ont.; Captain, John Moore; first mate, Hastings; second mate, Richard Simpson, wheelman, Henry Seur; watchman, John C. Mc-Nabb; fireman, P. McCalgan; deck hands, R. Stevens, James Bolton, Daniel Laughlin; waiters, John MeLane, George McCall, John

The Captain was badly injured. The ship's papers were lost and the passenger list could

not be obtained. The following is a list of the lost so far as known: Mrs. Dudgen and her son, aged ten, of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Frost (or Foster), relatives of R. P. Butchart, of Owen Sound George Pettigrew, chief engineer; Alex. Mc-Dermott, of Sarnia, second engineer; Mr. Mackenzie, purser, nephew of Alexander Mackenzie, of Sarnia: Alex. Taylor. chief stewart, of either Buffalo or Cleveland; Mr. Jones, steerage steward, of Scotland. The other names, consisting of deck hands, firemen, waiters and others of the crew, can not

The story of the disaster, as related by Captain Moore, is that the Algoma passed through the St. Mary's Canal, bound for this port, last Friday noon. Soon after reaching Lake Superior the wind began to freshen up from the northwest and a great bank of leaden clouds along the northern horizon denoted the approach of heavy weather. Realizing, however, that the Algoma was one of the strongest and most powerful steamers affoat, and well able to cope with even a severe gale, Captain Moore kept her on her course; but as night approached the wind continued to increase in volume, and by dark had peveloped into one of the fiercest and most destructive gales ever experienced on the Upper Lakes. As the gale increased and the sea began to break, and before midnight Lake Superior was lashed into a wilderness of seething foam. While the tempest increased and howled, great seas swept completely over the struggling steamer. The situation was made all the more terrible by the blinding snow storm that set in before morning. It was impossible to see the length of the steamer. The passengers and crew were terrified beyond measure and momentarily expected to see the steamer plunge to the bottom. By instructions of Captain Moore, the officers circulated among the passengers, trying to allay their fears. They were panic-stricken, however, and huddled together in the cabin, where the screams and rayers of the women and children could be

heard above the thundering of the gale. Saturday morning Isle Royal was sighted, and Captain Moore headed the steamer for Rock Harbor, where he hoped to gain shelter. The island forms a natural harbor of refuge, but near the entrance there was a dangerous reef, and just as the steamer was nearing the entrance she struck the reef. There was a terrific shock, and then the steamer came to a full stop. The passengers rushed out of the cabin and beseeched the officers to tell them what had happened. "We are on a reef," replied Captain Moore, but if you will only keep as calm as possi-

ole, I trust all will be safely landed. Just then one of the crew reported that the steamer's bottom had been punctured and that she was filling with water. The boats were at once got in readiness and all started to leave the steamer, but ust as they were about lower them the steamer slipped the reef and disappeared with an angry roar. The water was covered with the struggling forms of men and women, and then all was over. Only fourteen lived to tell the tale. These got into one of the boats, but were powerless to save themselves, as they were without oars. Captain Moore, however, wrenched a foot-board from the bottom of the boat and with that succeeded in working the boat to the island, where the survivors were picked up by the Athabasca.

Mr. Bently, the manager of the line, has sent out tugs from here with instructions to search Isle Royal for any survivors that may possibly have got ashore, and to pick up and take care of any bodies that may be found. The tugs are now at the scene of the

One of the rescued passengers gives a

graphic account of the terrible scenes before

wreck.

and after the wreck. "It is no use to describe the scene," said he; "nothing worse ever occurred on earth. In their madness, when the waves were washing the deck, a number threw themselves into the foaming billows. Others, when a great wave would pass off the deck, which was sweeping from side to side, were swept into the sea like feathers. A few hung on to ropes or to the masts, but the majority seemed to abandon themselves in the wild alarm and despair. Even the crew seemed powerless, so stricken were they with the awful suddenness and stupendous character of the disaster. Meanwhile the boat rapidly went to pieces, dashed against the rocks. The crew, all of whom except the waitresses, had clung to the rigging, managed, during a slight lull in the storm, to place themselves in a life boat, cut the fastenings and in an Instant a wave swept them from the ill-fated wreck. Amid the awful roar of the dying and the terrible dashing of the waves, the boat was borne onward. Two of the passengers had managed to place themselves in the boat before it was cut from the wreck. Any efforts that had been made to launch boats during the early confusion and horror had failed, Meantime the life-boat and it occupants had a terrible experience on the open, stormtossed lake. All who could bound themselves to the boat, while the remainder held on like grim death to the sides, expecting every moment to meet their death, either by drowning or from exposure and cold, which was intense, the half-dead inmates were borne on. Once the boat was turned over with the waves and one of the crew washed away, but the craft righted itself and was swept on in the darkness. After half an hour the boat suddenly struck the rocks. The inmates feared all was over with them, as the craft capsized, but to their surprise when thrown out the water was only a foot deep, and they discovered that they were on land. After remaining there an hour or more, exposed to the elements, the storm abated and the sky cleared. It was then discovered that they were on Isle Royal, and that the vessel had been wrecked about a mile from shore, on the great bowlders that exist near the channel. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the half-dead

crew remained there until late in the afternoon, when the Athabasca came along and picked them up. They were then taken to Port Arthur.

THE DEACON RUNS AWAY. His Sister-in-Law Tells a Strange Story of His Actions.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.-Deacon Edwin S. Sutch, of the Central M. E. Church of Roxborough, has disappeared, leaving a wite and six children destitute. He recently resigned the Superintendency of the Sunday-school, saving that the girls poked fun at his sketches when he was demonstrating the Bible lesson on the blackboard t is alleged that on Friday a week ago Mrs. Robert Pester, a sister-in-law or Sutch, called at his house and charged Sutch with having been familiar with her half-sister. A stormy scene followed. After the storm of vituperation and denial had subsided, owing to the withdrawal of Mrs. Pester. Mr. Sutch put on his best clothes, borrowed money of several neighbors and came to Philadel

phia.
The woman upon whose account the charges are made is a resident of this city. She is about twen ty-three years of age, and a half-sister of Mrs. Pes ter. She left the residence of Mr. Sutch some tim ago and obtained work in a mill in Philadelphia About three weeks since she went to Roxboroug declaring that her health was bad and she need a rest. She stayed for a couple of days at Sutch's house, and nothing was said at the time of any charges against the head of the family. A week after she left the allegations were made. The woman returned to the city and went to the home of some relatives, leaving her case in the hands of Mr. Robert Pester. That gentleman last evening declared he could not tell of her whereabouts. On a previous occasion Deacon Sutch was put under bonds for kissing Ada Irone Creeger. At the hearing the girl testified that while on her way to visit a relative in the lonely part of Roxo borough, upon a Sunday evening, the Deacor came up to her and proffered the use of his um brella, as it was raining. He, it was charged placed his arm around her waist and imprint upon her rosy lips a kiss. This created a greatestensation, because of the Deacon's standing in hurch and his supposed unimpeachable charac ter. The Deacon explained his side of the case t the brethren and sisters of the congregation, an they voted that he was a victim of malice an

Sutch holds the position of Superintendent of Lamp-Lighters for the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, and is an active Republican polcian. He was formerly an Inspector under the Gas Department, and also in the painting business. When he became Superintendent he relinquished his private business, as it did no agree with him. Efforts have been made a arious times to have him removed by his politi cal antagonists. Since his disappearance a dozs candidates for the Superintendency have spring up, but the trustees of the; Gas Works declare they will not make any change until the 1st of next month.

LIKE A MAN.

Hulskamp Goes to Work as Street Car Con ductor to Earn a Living.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Ernest Schelling Hulskamp, who eloped with Victoria Moon September 9, 1884, according to the morning Journal applied a few days ago at the office of the Sixth Avenue Surface Railroad for a position as car conductor. He was accepted, and at 9 o'clock this morning be started out on his first trip. He quit work at 1 o'clock this morning. He had sixteen hours of very fresh air. Then he went home to his boarding-house on Twenty-sixth street Hulskamp was not paid for his day and night's work, but he was accepted as a sab stitute when it was finished. A substitute on the Sixth avenue road is put in charge of a car when its regular conductor is absent. After a varying time he works regularly, and is paid \$2.25 a day. Meanwhile Mrs. Hulskamp is rehearsing at the Casino, where she is to appear on Monday night in "Amorita." Miss Morosini, as the play-bill calls her, will not have a very prominent part, and but one chance is given her during the entire opera to show the quality of her voice-this a solo in the second act, which every member of the company unites in saying she sings exceedingly well. By her side will be the celebrated \$10,000 beauty. Louise Montague.

A Murderer Arrested.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov., 12 .- News was received here yesterday of the capture, after a desperate resistance, of Riley Pyle, who has for sixteen months evaded arrest for killing United States Commissioner McDonald in Pickett County, It has been known for months that Pyle was living in the mountains near his home, but the revenue forces were unable to locate him. It was recently learned that he was near the Kentucky line, and a posse found him after a perilous journey through the woods. Pyle refused to surrender, and a pitched battle was fought, in which Riley Pyle was shot in the leg. William Pyle, his brother, and Thomas Kidwell being dangerously hurt. Pyle at last gave up, and medical attention was given the trio. Riley Pyle will be arraigned for obstructing Commissioner McDonald in the discharge of his duty, the Federal courts not having jurisdiction in murder cases. Pyle can also be tried in Pickett County for murder.

Diamond Thieves Arrested. Boston, Nov. 11 .- Two negroes from New York having several thousand dollars worth of diamonds in their possession were arrested | the Servian note, but that his Government here to-day. Part of the plunder was secured a week ago from the window of the jewelry store of Alexander Newburger, No. 531 Sixth avenue, New York. Two men broke the window with stones and then seized what diamonds they could reach, the total value of what they took being about \$6,000. One of the thieves was caught, but no diamonds were found upon him. The other, who had the plunder, escaped. The men arrested today have been here for a day or two attempting to pawn the jewels, and it was while thus engaged that the attention of the police was drawn to them. They gave their names as Henry L. Melbooth, a native of Williamsburg, Va., and William Johnson, residence not given. It is believed that Kelbooth is the thief who escaped from the New York

A New Phase in the Gold Brick Swindle. Special to the Sentinel. Manison, Ind., Nov. 15.-The celebrated gold brick case, which has attracted so much attention in this section of the State, has being found quite a distance from the house, taken a new phase. Last midnight the Sher- attached to a portion of the family dog's iff arrested U. S. Wolf, the defendant in the head, the animal having stood by the little civil case, for conspiracy to defraud the bank, claiming to have evidence that Wolf and some accomplice manufacturad the brick with the intention of defrauding the bank. He was placed under \$3,000 bail, and is to have a preliminary trial to-morrow. Other arrests will follow in Ohio ere this reaches the eyes of the reader.

His Last "Take."

Special to the Sentinel. Madison, Ind., Nov. 14.-John S. Williams, aged seventy-five, perhaps the oldest printer in Indians, died suddenly this morning at the residence of his daughter. He had been suffering the past few days with kidney troubles. Deceased was President of the Madison Press Association. In 1829 he started a paper called the Herald, and in 1832 he sold out and went to Brookville, Ind.; thence to Cincinnati, and conducted a job office in company with a Mr. Amden. In 1830 he came to Madison again, and has been employed about the printing offices since until his eyesight began to fail. He was a staunch Democrat. Funeral to-morrow.

After a Severe Struggle the Servians Again Defeat the Bulgarians.

Prince Alexander Has Again Implored the Porte for Assistance - The Servians, Having Turned Dragoman Pass, Are Marching on Sofia.

BELGRADE, Nov. 16 .- After desperate fighting yesterday the Servian troops occumed positions at Roptiha. The losses on both sides were heavy. This victory enabled the Servians to turn the very difficult and rocky gorge of Dragoman Pass, and the Bulgarians, after a gallant resistance, returned to Slivinitza, where an important engagement is expected to take place to-day, which will probably decide the fate of Sofia.

[The direct road to Sofia passes through Izanibrod and Dragoman, but another runs by way of Irn and lurns, both defiles of Izaribrod and Dragoman, reaching Sofia by way of Bresnik. It was probably on the latter road the fight of yesterday took place.]

Belgrade, Nov. 16 .- Colonel Djuknitch. commanding the Timok Division, drove the Bulgarians from the intrenchments at Kiela, and captured 180 prisoners. The total Servian loss is awo officers and fifty men killed and two hundred wounded. An official report from Colonel Benecky says: "After a brilliant charge, the Servians carried four Bulgarian redouts beyond Tsaribod, Colonel Djuknitch, with the Timok Divisian, has taken Kiela. The Servian troops continue advancing everywhere, and have captured sour hundred prisoners. The Servians have lost two hundred wounded and fifty killed. A great battle is now being fought in the direction of Dragoman."
[The latter probably refers to the fight at

Council is now discussing Prince Alexander's appeal for assistance against Servia. Pauls, Nov. 16.-The journal Des Debat's Constantinople correspondent says: "Turkey has refused to interfere between Servia and

Bulgaria.' LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The Times' Belgrade correspondent says: "The proclamation of King Milan, issued on Saturday, setting forth Servia's grievances and declaring war against Bulgaria does not touch the true chord of the National feeling in Servia. The rosini from her father's house in Yonkers | Nation does not share in the King's resentment against Bulgaria, and the ill will of the ervians against Bulgaria is only skin deep? CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16 .- The fifth and probably the last sitting of the conference on the Roumelia question was held to-day. M. Nelideff, the Russian Embassador, was pres ent. The delegates agreed on the principal points at issue. It is believed that owing to he efforts of Germany, it will be possible to

localize the war in the Balkans. Berlin, Nov. 16.- The Emperor William. has granted permission to Prince Francis of Battenberg to serve in the Bulgarian army, Loxpox, Nov. 16 .- Turkey has ordered 20,000 tons of coal at New Castle, to be devered in six weeks, and has sent \$150,000 to Hungary for the purchase of additional artillery horses.

The daily newspapers, on the Bulgaria-Servian war, are unanimous in condemning

The Times severely censures the conduct ot Servia in declaring war against Pulgaria, and says: "It is evident that Servia acted on the prompting of Austria, and although it is not to our interest to see a conflict between Russia and Austria, we can not belp feeling that Austria's course of action is neither dignified hor straightforward, and that she will refuse to accompany Germany in the path of deterence to Russia. This portends serious changes in the system of European States. The fact that Russia is imprepared for war is a dominant feature of

the existing situation.' Belgrade, Nov. 16 .- It is reported from the front that the Servians, having turned the Dragoman Pass, are now marching on Sofia, and that the road to the intrenements

of that city is clear. Soria, Nov. 16 .- Prince Alexander has started for Slionitza to assume command of the army. A force of Bulgarians from Widdin has crossed the Timok River and entered Servia, and is now attacking Negotine. Bulgaria has resolved to fight to the bitter end. Prince Alexander has again implored the Porte for assistance, pointing out that the Sultan, is Suzerein over Bulgaria, and that the Servians are almost at the gates of Sofia. it is reported that King Milan, at the head of a body of his troops, attempted to attack the Bulgatian rear, but was met and re-

pulsed by a force under Prince Alexander. Belgrade, Nov. 16,-Lieutenant Colonel Stokitsch, of the Servian army, was killed in the fight at Kiela. King Milan commands a force of 42,000 men. Zia Bey, the Turkish Minister here has informed Prime Minister Garachanine that Turkey is satisfied with considers that Servia ought to have obtained the Porte's consent before declaring war. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The Daily Telegraph says that a numerously signed petition has

reached St. Petersburg from Solia, praying Russia to deliver Bulgaria from th "stranger" in their country. The "stranger" referred to is Prince Alexader. Victims of Dynamite.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.-Particulars have just been received of a distressing accident which occured near the little village of Rockfield, twenty-six miles north of this city, this morning. The little four-year-old daughter of Jacob Dhein, lime burner and stone quarrier, innocently picked up a long dynamite cartridge, used for heavy blasting, and threw it into the kitchen stove. A terrific explosion followed, shattering the house, killing the little girl, fatally injuring Mrs. Dhein, and seriously mutilating other members of the family. The child's head and arms were torn from the body, its head one's side at the time of the explosion. The mother had both limbs broken and her body frightly mutilated in the region of the bowels. She can not recover. Mr. Dhein had several bones broken, but it is thought not fatally injured. The force of the explosion was so great as to scatter portions of the building for miles about.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special to the Sentinel. MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 14,-John V. H. Cassaday, who has been sick for several months, suddenly became worse this afternoon and after terrible suffering died at 7 o'clock to-night. Mr. Cassaday was one of the most popular and highly estemed residents of the city. He has spent his life in mercantile business, and in his line has successful to a great degree. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order, having taken all the degrees, including the thirty-scand, or Scottish Rite degree. His death creater profound sorrow in the city. Funeral services will probably be held on Monday under the auspices of the Knights Templars.